

REPORT
OF
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 22nd September 1883.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Fortnightly.				
1	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	653	7th September 1883.
2	"Purva Pratidhwani" ...	Ditto ...	474	15th ditto.
3	"Tripura Vartavaha" ...	Comillah ...	.....
4	"Prem Pracharini" ...	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
Weekly.				
5	"Alok" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	14th ditto.
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	700	17th ditto.
7	"Arya Darpan" ...	Ditto ...	150	14th ditto.
8	"Bangabasi" ...	Ditto ...	8,500	
9	"Bartabaha" ...	Pubna ...	.....
10	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
11	"Bharat Hitaishi" ...	Burrisal ...	450	14th ditto.
12	"Bharat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	713	11th ditto.
13	"Bardwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	282	11th ditto.
14	"Charuvarta" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	10th ditto.
15	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Dacca ...	526	9th and 16th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	745	14th ditto.
17	"Gramvarta Prakashika" ...	Comercolly ...	267	15th ditto.
18	"Halisahar Prakashika" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	15th ditto.
19	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	12th ditto.
20	"Jatiya Suhrid" ...	Calcutta ...	700	
21	"Murshidabad Patrika" ...	Berhampore ...	418	
22	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Navavibhakar" ...	Calcutta ...	850	17th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak" ...	Sylhet ...	421	9th ditto.
25	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Chandernagore ...	287	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
Weekly.				
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	275	13th September 1883.
27	"Pratinidhi"	Calcutta	1,000	
28	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	
30	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah	500	
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	.....
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	.....
34	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	.....
35	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	.....
36	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta	3,000	10th ditto.
37	"Surabhi"	Deoghur	.....	15th ditto.
Daily.				
38	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Calcutta	250	12th, 14th, 18th, & 20th ditto.
39	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	13th to 20th ditto.
40	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	12th to 18th ditto.
41	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	12th to 20th ditto.
42	"Prabháti"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
Weekly.				
43	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	15th ditto.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
44	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	13th and 20th ditto.
45	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	3rd and 10th ditto.
46	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	.....	15th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
47	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	4th ditto.
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
48	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
URIYA.				
Weekly.				
49	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	188	8th ditto.
50	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	6th ditto.
51	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	92	
52	"Purusottam Patriká"	Pooree	330	
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
53	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	10th ditto.

POLITICAL.

The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 10th September, makes the following observations in an article headed the "British policy in reference to Cabul":—What is the policy of the British Government in reference to Cabul? We have carefully considered the question and arrived at the following conclusion. The British Government does not desire to annex Cabul, nor does it desire to see it fall into the hands of any other power. What it desires is that the Amir of Cabul should be bound by ties of friendship to the British Government; that the Amir should look upon the British Government as his *má-báp*, and rely upon it absolutely; that he should not even exchange a word with any other foreign power, and that he should not enter into any friendly relations with any other power. The British Government on its part will help the Amir according to its pleasure and convenience. The Amir will not be able to say anything as regards time, the form, or the extent of this help. The British Government desires to secure the safety of the north-west frontier of India. Russophobia flows in every vein of the Cabul policy of the British Government. Government, as well as the people, see that Russia is advancing in the direction of India, and that one day she will touch India. Russia is the foreign foe of Cabul and India alike, and was the secret cause of the late Cabul war. War was declared against Shere Ali because he had listened to Russian advice, though to throw dust into the eyes of the public it was given out that the British Envoy had been insulted. Like a husband who suspects his wife's fidelity, and cruelly treats her in consequence, is the British Government treating Cabul. The British Government, it is to be feared, is being outwitted by Russia in Cabul.

CHÁRU VÁRTA,
Sept. 10th, 1883.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 9th September, notices with gratification that the Native Judge of the Calcutta High Court, Mr. Justice Mitter, has not, in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, expressed concurrence in the views expressed by all his European colleagues on the bench, including the Chief Justice, but has recorded a separate, independent, impartial, and well-reasoned minute on the subject, in which he has completely refuted the arguments adduced against the Bill by his colleagues.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 9th, 1883.

3. The same paper observes that the minute of the European Judges of the Calcutta High Court on the Ilbert Bill does not contain any fresh arguments in support of their position. It merely reproduces the views and arguments of the non-official Europeans who are opposed to that measure. Mr. Justice Mitter has completely refuted those views and arguments. That the European Judges of the Calcutta High Court have by their disregard of justice, and desire to preserve for European British subjects an undue prestige, have become discredited not only in India, but also in England, is shewn by the recent letter written to the *Times* newspaper by Professor Max Muller. Every letter of this document is worthy of approbation. The communication has had a very consoling and gratifying effect upon the people of India, who feel that the liberal English nation does not desire to keep them in a state of perpetual bondage, and that it cannot bear to see natives of this country unjustly abused. People find that Anglo-Indians who unjustly vilify natives are despised and laughed at by respectable classes of Englishmen. The minute of the European Judges of the Calcutta High Court on the Ilbert Bill has

DACCA PRAKASH.

Justice Mitter on the Ilbert Bill.
Professor Max Muller on the minute of the High Court Judges on the Ilbert Bill.

failed to receive that amount of respectful attention which was expected by its authors.

PARIDARSHAK,
Sept. 9th, 1883.

4. The *Paridarshak*, of the 9th September, remarks that a perusal of Justice Mitter's minute on the the well-reasoned minute of Mr. Justice Ilbert Bill. Mitter on the Ilbert Bill makes it clear that, compared with the minute written by European Judges, this document, emanating from a Bengali, is by far the abler and more temperately expressed production, and that the writer occupies a position of superiority in point of wisdom, love of justice, and moderation of views. And yet it is men of Justice Romesh Chandra Mitter's stamp who are declared by the opponents of the Bill unfit to exercise criminal jurisdiction over Europeans.

PARIDARSHAK.

5. The same paper observes that the reason why natives attach so much importance to the Ilbert Bill is because they feel that the opposition which is being offered to it by Europeans is one which is not confined to that measure alone, but extends to the liberal policy on which it is based and because the Bill itself gives expression to a principle of equality in Indian administration, and is thus an earnest of the fulfilment of the promises made by the Queen and Parliament.

PARIDARSHAK.

6. The same paper, while it recognizes the utility of making political agitation in England on behalf of the people of India, is yet of opinion that efforts should be chiefly directed to promoting their political education in the country itself.

SAMAYA,
Sept. 10th, 1883.

7. The *Samaya*, of the 10th September, makes the following observations in reference to the memorial made to Parliament by the zemindars of Bengal against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The zemindars assert in their memorial that at the time of the permanent settlement Government conferred upon them the proprietary right in the land, but this cannot be the case, inasmuch as that would be tantamount on the part of Government to a surrender of its sovereign rights. Government did not at the time of the permanent settlement confer upon the zemindars absolute rights over their ryots. It is further said that the present zemindars have all of them purchased their estates at prevailing rates. This may be true, but this only shows that they are entitled to receive the ordinary profits upon their investments, and not that they have any right to make arbitrary assessments of rent, or to evict old tenants from their holdings. The zemindars complain of the passing of Act X of 1859, which they allege has placed difficulties in the way of realizing their rents, and has further curtailed their rights. To this it may be replied that the enactment of that measure was rendered necessary by their own oppressive treatment of the ryots. Another ground of complaint is that the zemindars have not been allowed an opportunity of expressing their views on the amendments made from time to time in the draft of the original Rent Bill. There is not much force in this objection; if a Bill is to be discussed for ever, when will it become law? The provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill relating to the occupancy right to which so much exception has been taken by zemindars are extremely necessary in the interests of the ryots, who have hitherto failed to avail themselves of the benefit of Act X of 1859 through the machinations of the zemindars. The provision relating to the transfer of the occupancy right by sale is a wise one, inasmuch as it will have the effect of inducing the ryot to make improvements in his holding. There is one provision in the Bill which appears to be open to objection, namely that which lays down that the zemindar can let out any occupancy holding which he may have purchased from a tenant only at the old rates of rent. Now this is making an invidious distinction between him and an ordinary purchaser of an occupancy holding. In this matter the zemindar

ought to be allowed to dispose of his property just like any other person. It is remarked by the zemindars that if occupancy rights are made transferable, all land will gradually pass into the possession of money-lenders, who will then begin to fix arbitrary rates of rent, and that this will therefore be no gain to the ryot. But this fear is groundless, considering that Government will provide a table of rates for each pergunnah. The zemindars seek to make out that the Bill is not necessary, because there has been considerable improvement in the condition of the ryots. This, however, is not true: the ryots continue poor and helpless. Because a certain Lieutenant-Governor considered in his ignorance that the ryots had become well-to-do, therefore it does not follow that, as a matter of fact, they have become so. The Editor concludes by dwelling on the necessity that has arisen of enacting some such measure as the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

8. The same paper makes the following observations in an article headed "Who are disloyal?" The *Englishman*, the *Bengal Times*, and some other newspapers

Who are disloyal?

SAMAYA,
Sept. 10th 1883.

constantly call Bengalis disloyal. But who are truly disloyal? The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is an opponent of the Ilbert Bill, while, on the other hand, Lord Ripon is a supporter of it. It is perfectly natural for Bengalis to support the Bill, because it proposes to give them powers which they do not at present possess. It is for this that they oppose the Lieutenant-Governor's policy and support that of the Viceroy. For this it seems Bengalis have become disloyal. After this it would be no wonder if some day Ram Chandra Chakravarti were found to have been convicted of sedition for having disobeyed the orders of the police constable Fateullah and obeyed those of the Magistrate. It is well-known that many Bengali officers have been regarded and censured as disloyal by their official superiors because they supported the Ilbert Bill, and that many others, through fear of such censure, have abstained from expressing any opinions on the measure. Lord Ripon should bear this fact in mind, when in the Legislative Council he considers the opinions of native officials on the Bill. Have Bengalis become disloyal because they do not agree in the views of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his followers, or because they have abused Anglo-Indians in return for the abuse which was showered upon them? Is then the Lieutenant-Governor the representative of the Queen, or are Anglo-Indians the sovereigns of the country? If it is disloyalty to support the views of Lord Ripon, who is the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, of the Secretary of State for India, and of Mr. Gladstone the Prime Minister of England, and of the Empress of India, against the views of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Anglo-Indians, then indeed are Bengalis disloyal. But what intelligent man would say that it is sedition or the shewing of disrespect to the Sovereign to take the side of that Sovereign against one of her officers? The Lieutenant-Governor confessed his inability to say who it was that was responsible for having brought about the present feeling of hostility between Natives and Europeans. But the fact is that, as soon as the Native Jurisdiction Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council, abuse began to be heaped upon natives. Natives did not abuse at first, and yet they were treated in this way. It is to be regretted that Mr. Thompson alone has not been able to find out who began the present quarrel. That he is honestly opposing the Ilbert Bill is not a matter of regret. What is to be regretted is that in the heat of the agitation over this Bill he is about to lose that impartial judgment and penetrating wisdom which are indispensable in a good ruler. The public know perfectly well that it is the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and journals like the *Englishman*, the *Bengal Times*, &c., which are wholly responsible for the present ill-feeling between Natives and Europeans. The

Editor then proceeds to remark that the language used by those journals respecting the Viceroy, and by the speakers at the recent Town Hall meeting of Anglo-Indians, is truly seditious.

CHARU VARTA,
Sept. 10th, 1883.

9 The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 10th September, observes that in their last Administration Report the Commissioner of Patna and officers subordinate to him have given expression to their narrow views. Owing to their inability to join public meetings they are now seeking solace through the medium of public reports. The Editor throws ridicule upon their attempt to make out that influential people in the Patna Division want neither Local Self-Government nor the Ilbert Bill.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Sept. 11th, 1883.

10. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 11th September, observes that, when the road cess was first imposed, Government promised that natives should be entrusted with the expenditure of its proceeds, and that not one pice of the cess would be expended except on works of internal improvement. Nearly ten years have elapsed since the cess was first imposed in Bengal, and the proceeds of the cess, added to those of the Public Works cess, have doubled during this period. But there has been extravagant expenditure in this Department. Indeed, except the Army, no other department of the State shows such excessive expenditure. The Road Cess Committee is composed mostly of wealthy native members, who think that their duty consists in only giving votes. Resting under the shadow of Government, the Committee goes on incurring one expenditure after another. Sir Ashley Eden was fully aware of this state of things, and recorded a Resolution on the subject of road cess expenditure in 1881, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of reducing expenditure incurred from the Road Cess Fund. As a means of doing this he advocated the appointment of native engineers to Road Cess Committees. But, strange to say, before the year was out, the same authority sanctioned the appointment of Divisional Engineers on high salaries and with large establishments, although there was no necessity whatever for the creation of these posts. A large number of retired Engineers was seeking appointment at this time, and the services of one of them were secured at Mymensingh. Mymensingh has to pay Rs. 8,000 annually towards the expenses of the Engineer of the Dacca Division. The Editor concludes by asking Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the subject of expenditure incurred from the Road Cess Fund.

BHARAT MIHIR.

11. The same paper resumes its comments on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. In the present number the Editor makes the following observations on the provisions of the Bill relating to tenures. There is not much to be said regarding the provisions of the Bill relating to tenures. It appears that sections 16 and 17 of Act VIII of 1869 have been omitted from the present Bill. This omission is doubtless due to oversight, and ought to be supplied. As to the registration of tenures, the fee for registration is fixed at Rs. 1,000 if registration is not applied for within six months. This is very high, and the amount ought to be reduced by half. In the case of tenures, coparceners should be given the right of having separate accounts opened in their names in the zemindar's sherista.

BHARAT MIHIR.

12. We take the following from an article in the same paper:—
Mr. Thompson on the Ilbert Bill. The opinions of almost all the leading personages in India on the Ilbert Bill have been published. On a comparison of our ruler with other men, the misfortune of Bengal shines out more conspicuously than ever. By his disposition, he is not really fit to become the absolute ruler of any country. The person

who, having obtained the highest office in the country, is not able to deal impartially with all sections of the people, and who, swayed by race considerations, can be capable of forgetting the interests of the province committed to his charge, may be fit to fill any other office, but not the highest office. It is this shortcoming which sent Lord Lytton out of India with the contempt and curse of the people following him. We shall not today here refer to the action of Mr. Thompson in regard to the Medical College, the appointment of Officiating Director of Public Instruction, or in regard to the Rev. Lal Behari Dé of the Hooghly College, because there were considerations which might induce us to forget it. We had for a long time past believed Mr. Thompson to be an honest and righteous man, and one or two isolated acts would not have led us to entertain any suspicions regarding his character. But he stands revealed in the Ilbert Bill. We call upon those shortsighted persons who had danced with uplifted hands at the time of Sir Ashley Eden's departure to now cast their eyes upon the throne of Bengal. With the exception of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Judges in this province, almost all other persons have some good words to say regarding the natives of the country. The Lieutenant-Governor alone has in a manner said that natives are superficial and worthless. We have read with surprise his remarks regarding Native Civilians. According to His Honor these officers are not, in point of ability and dignity, equal to Deputy Magistrates, and consequently they will always have to occupy subordinate positions. We did not know before that Native Civilians were so worthless. They are still young, and most of them lack experience. It is yet premature to pronounce on their fitness or unfitness. We have seen the work of both new English Civilians and native statutory Civilians, and do not see on what evidence Mr. Thompson has adjudged so great a difference between them. We also have not from the first had a high opinion of the Native Civil Service. Persons nominated to any post without being required to pass any examinations cannot command the confidence of the public, even though they may be exceedingly clever men. The members of the Native Civil Service are not illiterate men. Most of them have received the highest education that is available in this country; and if only they had spent two years in England, nobody would have had anything to say to them. Mr. Thompson has not much to say against those who have become members of the Covenanted Civil Service after passing their examinations in England. Their only misfortune appears to be their black skin. His Honor greatly fears that, if once natives are granted this celestial privilege, it will not stop here, but that it will be necessary to gradually increase it. Certainly such an evil dream cannot be allowed to approach the white throne of Belvedere, particularly as the number of those who are to be vested with the proposed jurisdiction is so small that it cannot at all account for the force of the present race antipathy. One of those ever to be remembered men, whose names have enabled England to assume such an honoured position in the world, remarked the other day in Willis's Rooms that if it is good to confer this jurisdiction upon natives, what fear if the privilege has to be extended gradually? If Mr. Thompson does not read these liberal maxims in the spirit in which he has read his Bible, he will not become fit to govern a foreign country. According to the Lieutenant-Governor there will not arise any administrative inconvenience, even when one-sixth of the entire Civil Service shall have been composed of natives. No inconvenience will arise at any time if he is given long life and sits for ever on the throne of Bengal. We shall admit the force of this curious reasoning of his, if he can obtain a permanent sunnud from the Empress of India.

13. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th September, gives a summary of the provisions of chapter VI of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and observes, in reference

The Bengal Tenancy Bill.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 11th, 1883.

to the subject of a table of rates, that the effect of the preparation of such a table will not probably be beneficial. The preparation of the table will be a difficult and expensive task, for rates vary even in the different parts of the same village. The ryots are illiterate, while the zemindars, who are wealthy and powerful, may, through the help of venal amins engaged in the work of preparing the table, succeed in having oppressive rates of rent fixed by Government.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Sept. 11th, 1883.

14. The same paper observes that the *Englishman* is extremely disappointed to find that the Ilbert Bill has not been opposed by every public officer in the

The Ilbert Bill.

country; that though many high officials are opposed to it, still there are many other officers of equally high position who have supported it. The writer then refers to a rumour that the Lieutenant-Governor has become so displeased with everybody who has supported the Bill that, while recently at Hooghly, he did not invite the Joint-Magistrate of that place, an advocate of the Bill, to the party given in his honour.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Sept. 12th, 1883.

15. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 12th September, dwells upon the desirability of allotting such work to convicts in the jails as may be found suited to their

Prison labour.

health and position in life. The object of jail discipline should be to reform the criminal and not to punish him. The writer condemns the practice of working oil machines by the convicts in jails.

ALOK,
Sept. 14th, 1883.

16. The *Alok*, of the 14th September, dwells upon the present unsatisfactory relations between landlords and tenants in this country, and considers that it

Landlords and tenants.

is the duty of Government to legislate on behalf of the poor and oppressed tenants. The protest of the zemindars against such legislation is characterised as impudent and foolish.

SANSODHINI,
Sept. 7th, 1883.

17. The *Sansodhini*, of the 7th September, makes the following observations in an editorial paragraph:—Everywhere else Local Self-government Bills have

Local Self-government.

been passed into law. The bill for Bengal has long since been disallowed, and nothing more is being said about it. Such long delay is a sign of death.

BHARAT HITAIISHI,
Sept. 14th, 1883.

18. The *Bhārat Hataishi*, of the 14th September, remarks that the minute recorded by Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras, in support of the

Sir C. Turner on the Ilbert Bill.

Ilbert Bill, evinces considerable wisdom and good feeling on his part. He has truly remarked that British rule in India is founded not upon the might of the conquerors, or the loyalty of the natives, but upon the just and impartial treatment which Government extends to all sections of the people. This expression of opinion by Sir Charles Turner is exceedingly gratifying, and it is to be hoped Government will always bear in mind the truth of his remarks.

ARYA DARPAN,
Sept. 14th, 1883.

19. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 14th September, extols the purity of the English atmosphere which alone could account for such facts as that the working-men in

The Ilbert Bill and the English working classes.

Camberwell in England recently held a meeting in support of the Ilbert Bill. It is really wonderful that the liberality required to recognize the importance of this measure, a quality in which even the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the High Court Judges of Calcutta, the influential European merchants and European Civilians, who boast of their education, have all been found wanting, has been so nobly displayed by the working-men of England.

PURVA PRATIDHWANI
Sept. 15th, 1883.

20. The *Purva Pratidhwani*, of the 15th September, directs the attention of Government to the petition recently made to it by Rajah Harish Chundra, Raja

Rajah Harish Chundra of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Bahadur of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and hopes that it will not be allowed to be forgotten.

21. The same paper observes that no real improvement will take place in this country until education spreads far and wide among the people. Government does not spend sufficient money for this purpose. There are not available a sufficiently large number of trained teachers or good schools and pathsalas. Owing to the practice of levying schooling fees, poor boys are not able to attend school. The remedy for this state of things is the imposition of an "education cess" upon the people.

PURVA PRATIDHWANI.
Sept. 15th, 1883.

22. The *Halisahar Prakáshiká*, of the 15th September, remarks that whatever may be the fate of the Ilbert Bill, the manner in which certain high European officials have acted in reference to it has really caused surprise. Not a few who at first supported the measure have now, owing to the influence of non-official Anglo-Indians, turned round and are now advocating its withdrawal. Sir Alfred Lyall furnishes the notable instance of a ruler who has changed his mind in this way. The liberal consistency and the firmness of Sir Charles Aitchison are beyond all praise. Mr. Thompson's opposition is mainly responsible for the excesses which have been committed by Anglo-Indians in this connection. It is exceedingly to be regretted that Mr. Thompson has thought fit to take the side of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.
Sept. 15th, 1883.

23. The same paper makes the following observations in an editorial paragraph:—We know very well that the Lieutenant-Governor is at heart opposed to the Ilbert Bill. It would appear, from a perusal of his minute on this Bill, as if His Honor held a brief for the opponents of the measure. He has shewn great skill in order to secure a victory for his clients. But it behoved him to consider how far this was proper on his part. That he should make any distinction of race is a matter of exceeding regret. He ought to have endeavoured to do justice to the high office to which God has appointed him. Why should there be special pleading, when the question is to appoint natives to high posts only on considerations of merit? Mr. Thompson has lived long in this country, and it was believed that he would look upon natives with an affectionate eye. We are therefore pained when we see otherwise in practice. It is a matter of sorrow that he should have been the cause of this pain. The good fortune of the people would have known no bounds if Mr. Thompson had but followed the liberal line of policy adopted by Lord Ripon. That would have been a highly auspicious combination.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.

24. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sanjivani* of the 15th September:—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is the leader of the opponents of the Ilbert Bill. His Honor has published his opinion on the Bill. At the outset he has made a great mistake, which is unpardonable. He says that this is the first time the Bengal Government has had an opportunity of expressing its views on the Bill. It was Sir Ashley Eden who, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, wrote a long minute recommending legislation in this behalf. Was not that minute a minute of the Bengal Government? Why has Mr. Thompson knowingly suppressed this fact? Again, he has said that the majority of opinions is against the Bill. But even among those who have expressed themselves against the Bill, there are men who support its fundamental principle, and it is possible that in the heat of agitation and race antipathy they have been led to oppose it. Besides, if it is pointed out that sixty millions of Bengalis are in favour of the Bill, what has His Honor to say in reply? The Lieutenant-Governor is really a pleader of the opponents of the Bill. He speaks

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 15th, 1883.

of the unanimous opposition of the European community, but is he not aware that there were certain European merchants and Christian Missionaries who support the Ilbert Bill? The writer proceeds to give a summary of the arguments adduced by His Honor against the Bill, and to refute them. Without referring in the least to the fact that he is the cause of the Anglo-Indian opposition to the Bill, His Honor seeks to throw the whole blame of the present agitation on those who framed the measure. The withdrawal of the Bill will not bring back peace. That result will not take place until Europeans and Natives are given equal rights.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
Sept. 15th, 1883.

25. The *Sulabha Samachar*, of the 15th September, observes that

Justice Mitter on the Ilbert Bill.

Mr. Justice Mitter's minute on the Ilbert Bill is a valuable document, containing irrefragable arguments, and marked by justice and good reasoning. The minute of the European Judges is of an opposite character, and is full of observations regarding the superiority of the ruling race, and the inferiority of the people of this country. This production is not marked by truth or righteousness, and is simply childish.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Sept. 15th, 1883.

26. In giving a summary of the opinions of the leading officials of

The Ilbert Bill.

Bengal on the Ilbert Bill, the *Gramvarta Prakashika*, of the 15th September, observes that in considering these opinions it should be always borne in mind that Mr. Thompson and all other Civilian authorities in these provinces are extremely opposed to the measure.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Sept. 16th, 1883.

27. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 16th September, hears with regret

Elective system in the Dacca Municipality.

that the Lieutenant-Governor has refused the prayer of the rate-payers of Dacca that the elective system be introduced into the local municipality. Was it proper in His Honor to have thus disappointed the petitioners after having given them hopes? If an advanced town like Dacca is regarded as unfit for the privilege, it is difficult to say what place will be considered fit for it. Has Mr. Thompson resolved at length to reduce Lord Ripon's Local Self-government to this farce?

DACCA PRAKASH.

28. The same paper remarks that it behoves Government to permit

Maharaja Duleep Sinha.

Duleep Sinha to choose his own place of residence and spend the remainder of his life in ease. Considering that he was not dethroned for any fault of his own, it is not proper to keep him any longer as a political prisoner.

DACCA PRAKASH.

29. The same paper remarks, in reference to that portion of Mr.

Mr. Thompson on the Ilbert Bill.

Thompson's minute on the Ilbert Bill, in which he refers to the administrative difficulty that will be experienced if the present Honorary Magistrates in the coast districts are disqualified for trying Europeans under the provisions of the proposed law, that there is no reason why in those districts the present system should not be continued. In order to increase the powers of a certain class of officers, it is not necessary to take away the powers enjoyed by another class of officers. Who, again, has said that non-official Europeans and Natives will never be vested with the powers of a Justice of the Peace? Mr. Thompson speaks of the intention of Government not to appoint natives Cantonment Magistrates. Has Government at any time said so plainly? The observations made by His Honor regarding the Statutory Civilians have really caused surprise.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Sept. 12th, 1883.

30. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 12th September, makes this

Mr. Thompson on the Ilbert Bill.

general observation regarding the recently published opinions on the Ilbert Bill, that though India has long been under British rule, the authorities have not yet learned to look upon her people with generosity. In the recently

published opinions on the Ilbert Bill, most of the officers consulted have, in their eagerness to condemn that measure, passed strictures upon the character, ability, and experience of natives, and ignored the promises made by the Queen and Parliament. They do not desire that natives should ever be appointed to any high office now held by Covenanted Civilians. As regards Mr. Thompson's minute on the Bill, it should be observed that he has not shown impartiality in the matter of consulting officers. More Europeans than Natives have been consulted, and it is therefore no wonder that the number of those opposing the measure should be larger than that of men supporting it. Then, again, it is no wonder that many officers in Bengal should be found opposing it, considering that the Lieutenant-Governor himself is opposed to it. But the opinion of one Lieutenant-Governor, and of him who is a new one, should not be considered more valuable than the opinion of his predecessors, who have supported the measure.

31. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 15th September, fully approves of the recent orders of the Government of India on the subject of giving increased publicity to legislative measures.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Sept. 15th, 1883.

32. The same paper, of the 19th September, directs the attention of Government to the high-handed manner in which Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate of Howrah, treats his native clerks.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Sept. 19th, 1883.

33. The *Prabhātī*, of the 12th September, describes Mr. Thompson's minute on the Ilbert Bill as an elaborate piece of special pleading against that measure. The writer quotes from the minute to illustrate this remark.

PRABHATI,
Sept. 12th, 1883.

34. The same paper, of the 18th September, remarks that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has also, like Mr. Thompson, suggested the withdrawal of the Ilbert Bill, but in a different spirit. He has not, like His Honor, passed unpleasant strictures upon natives.

PRABHATI,
Sept. 18th, 1883.

35. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 20th September, makes observations on Mr. Thompson's minute on the Ilbert Bill, similar to those noticed before.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 20th, 1883.

36. A correspondent of the *Som Prakāsh*, of the 10th September, describes Delhi Dewangunj, in Purneah, as a populous and trading place of great importance.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1883.

It possesses also some literary importance, inasmuch as it takes one daily newspaper, five Bengali weeklies, three English weeklies, one English and Hindi fortnightly paper, two Bengali monthly periodicals, and one English monthly. There being many traders in the place, it has occasion to send out and receive many letters and money-orders. But its postal work is done by a post office at Mayananagar, at a distance of eight miles, with only one peon to distribute letters, &c., between numerous villages. The people of Delhi Dewangunj have to suffer great inconvenience and practical difficulty on this account, and they therefore urgently require a post office in their own village.

37. The same paper says that Changripota and the villages which lie around it form part of the Rajpur Municipality. The municipality levies rates within all villages, but the construction and maintenance of roads is the only work it does for their benefit. They stand, however, in pressing need of some other works, such as the clearance of jungle and the making of outlets for the drainage of water. The writer observes that it is something like an oppression on the rate-payers not to do the work for which they pay money; that there ought to be some one to put

SOM PRAKASH.

an end to such oppression; and that there ought to be an inquiry as to whether or no the villages stand in urgent need of the sort of improvement which has been described. The Chairman of the Municipality is a very amiable gentleman, and advantage is probably taken of the gentleness of his disposition by his subordinate officers to act as they would wish to do. The Magistrate of the district is so occupied with matters of graver import that an appeal to him on a point so trifling can hardly be expected to bear fruit. The Divisional Commissioner is a higher officer, and less should be expected from him than from the Magistrate. The Lieutenant-Governor is the highest officer in the country, and has therefore business of the highest import to look to. But he is the lord of the country, and, like the head of a household, his eye ought to be on both great and small things. His Honor is therefore prayed to interest himself in behalf of the poor villagers.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1883.

38. The same paper praises Major Baring as a colleague of Lord Ripon in His Lordship's truly liberal and broad-hearted policy and as a financier. In his

latter capacity he has saved the poor people of India from the burden of taxation which would assuredly have fallen upon them in consequence of the financial mismanagement of Lord Lytton's administration. The points in Major Baring's financial administration, which are specially singled out for praise, are—(1) the reduction of the salt duty; (2) the issue of stock notes; and (3) the creation of savings banks in connection with the post office. Much hope and confidence is expressed about the success of stock notes, whilst the newly established savings banks are described as being so many openings through which ordinary people in this country may be able to arrive at some degree of solvency.

SOM PRAKASH.

39. The same paper refers to the petition presented to Parliament by the Anglo-Indian community against the India and the English Parliament. Ilbert Bill, and to the petition presented to it

by the Bengal zemindars against the Rent Bill, and says that an increased connection of the British Parliament with the administration of Indian affairs would be attended with two great advantages. In the first place, if the principal measures of Indian administration are shaped by the British Parliament, there would be in this country less of that high-handedness and disposition to favour the European community with invidious laws and distinctions which has been hitherto so strong and conspicuous. Europeans become demoralised when they come to this country, and the Indian administration is therefore influenced by an unworthy race-feeling and an unbecoming spirit of ascendancy which are the real cause of political discontent among the subject race, and of rebellion against the governing power. Englishmen are not liable to this demoralisation in their own country, and it may be therefore confidently expected that, if the principal measures of Indian administration are determined by the English Parliament, the political situation in India would become sounder, safer, and more satisfactory. In the second place, the proposed system of administration would render it possible to materially reduce the cost of the Government of India. With the Parliament in England legislating for India, the different Indian Councils, Provincial and Imperial, and their highly-paid Presidents, could be dispensed with. India has already got more laws than she requires; but if she does require new laws, she would need only one law officer here to make the necessary proposals to Parliament, and Parliament will give her the law she wants.

SOM PRAKASH.

40. The same paper supports some of the points in the petition of the Bengal zemindars against the Rent Bill. The petitioners say that the proposed law, by producing something like a revolution in the relations now existing between zemindars and tenants, will compel both

The petition against the Bengal Rent Bill.

parties to have recourse to litigation at each step, and thus destroy the good feeling and unanimity which subsist at present among them. The writer endorses this view. He says that the Legislature intends to establish goodwill between landlord and tenant, but how can the landlord, for instance, feel satisfied with a measure which will curtail his proprietary rights? In order to accomplish its very laudable object of establishing cordiality between zemindar and tenant, the Legislature should do nothing like cutting down one man's rights to add to those of another. The law, which is founded upon a wrong, cannot give rise to content in the mind of any person.

The petitioners next contend that the zemindars are real proprietors of the soil, and their proprietary right has been recognized by Government. The writer is also of this opinion. He says that, according to Hindu jurists, a conqueror merely succeeds to the rights of the conquered. Now, as there were true proprietors of the soil under the Musulman rulers, the English rulers of India have, in the permanent settlement, simply recognized the right which the zemindars already possessed. So "the English rulers have no authority to take away the right which they did not grant."

The writer argues that, if there is misery among the Bengal tenantry, it is not owing to the permanent settlement, as many people think, but to other causes, such as the ignorance of the cultivating class, their endeavour to quarrel with and cheat their landlords, &c. Misery springing from such causes as those cannot be removed by a revolutionary land law. Other measures have to be thought of for that purpose.

Lastly, the writer observes as follows:—"The zemindars collect the road and public works cesses for the Government without receiving any remuneration. The reason is that previous Lieutenant-Governors had held out to them the hope that they would give them a convenient procedure for recovering rents. But a really convenient procedure has been given them! They have indeed received an excellent reward! Their prayer for a convenient procedure for recovery of rent is the cause of all this mischief."

41. In reviewing the last police report for Calcutta and its suburbs, the same paper says that numerous cases of theft, gambling, &c., occur which do not come to the notice of the police. But the police ought to exercise more vigilance in order to bring them to light.

SOM PRAKASH,
Sept. 10th, 1883.

42. Referring to the intended visit of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing to India, the same paper warns the Government of Lord Ripon against those who would make others believe that his arrival in this country would be followed by political disturbances. Dhuleep Sing is coming to settle in this country simply because his income will not permit him and his heirs to reside in a fitting style in England. He has, moreover, lived long enough amongst Englishmen to lose any feeling of hatred or antipathy which he may at any time have cherished against them. And his long residence in England has certainly impressed him too strongly with a sense of the power, prestige, and resources of that country to make it possible for him to think of political intrigue for so silly an enterprise as the recovery of the Punjab. Should the Government therefore take him for a rebel, and ill-treat him as Mulhar Rao was ill-treated, it will not only get a bad name for itself, but fill with grief the minds of all the people of India. The writer hopes that Lord Ripon will make a searching inquiry into the truth of the allegations which have been made to prejudice the Government against the Maharajah in view of his proposed visit to this country, and not fall an easy prey to hostile machinations.

SOM PRAKASH.

43. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 17th September, notices with approbation the recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the apprehended

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Sept. 17th, 1883.

A Famine apprehended.

famine in the North-Western Provinces, and expresses a strong hope and confidence that, should a severe famine really occur, not a life will be lost so long as Lord Ripon is at the head of the administration. The writer also approves of Lord Ripon's proposal to the effect that all arrangements to meet a famine should be made by the administrative machinery which exists in each zillah, and by the sub-divisional committees. These arrangements, it is thought, will be made and carried out very much better than they can now be when the Local Self-Government scheme will be adopted and enforced. The village unions and sub-divisional boards might be expected to do such work exceedingly well. The extreme poverty of the people must account for their inability to meet a single famine.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Sept. 17th, 1893.

44. The same paper writes in a tone of despondency about the prospects of the natives of this country in connection with the Indian army. Considering

The Indian Army.

the hue and cry which Anglo-Indians have raised over the small measure of criminal jurisdiction, which has been proposed to be given to one or two natives, it is preposterous to think that the Indians will be ever admitted to an equal rank with Europeans in the Indian army. The Indian is a brave soldier; all England's wars in the East have been fought with his help; and recent events show that even on the battle-grounds of the West, he has become indispensable to England. Yet he never obtains a commanding rank in the Indian army! "Are heroes no longer born amongst Sikhs, Sipahis, and Mahrattas? The fact is, want of confidence is the cause of the entire mischief." The writer also draws attention to the cost of each European soldier in India, compares that cost with the cost of each soldier in the Austrian, German, Russian, and French armies respectively, and says that the enormous preponderance of the cost of the European portion of the Indian army is owing in a great measure to the fact of that army being officered, not like the French and Russian armies by natives, but only by Europeans. The writer thus remarks upon the exclusion of natives from high offices in the Indian army:—"Uneducated natives will be taken into the army, but the educated and the respectable *not*. The heart of Nana Saheb has entered into the hearts of them all! They are all rebels! The conquered Asiatic subjects of Russia rebel against her at every step; still the native officer in the Russian army is not a rebel. The Algerians are rising against France at every step; still the Algerian General is not a rebel. Some long years ago a few Indian soldiers rose against you for your own fault, and for oppressions committed by yourself; and for *that* offence the Indian shall never be a commanding officer. What sort of justice is this? And yet Indian Commander-in-Chiefs themselves say that there is no bar in the way of an Indian obtaining the rank of a General. We do not want to speak of former Commander-in-Chiefs. We shall only let our readers hear what was said by our Commander-in-Chief in the month of Chaitra, 1287 B.S. Presiding on the occasion of a public distribution of prizes at the General Assembly's Institution, the Commander-in-Chief said:—"If you are desirous of martial glory and military rank, you can easily gratify that desire. The doors of the military service are open. You can, if so inclined, easily enter through them, and, under certain circumstances, you can even obtain high ranks in this department. There are many native officers who advance to battle with their armies with incomparable valour like English officers. In heroism they are in every respect the equal of the English soldier." The Commander-in-Chief addressed these words to Bengalis. To the ear how sweet, how sympathetic, how encouraging, how hopeful are the words. But this is all. Colonelcy, in *word*: in practice, nothing but the post of a Subadar will fall to the lot of an Indian. Who is to blame for this?"

45. In another article the same paper approves of the various suggestions which the Government of India has made to the different Indian railways with

Railway travelling.

the view of adding to the comforts and removing the inconveniences of the lower class railway passengers in this country. On two points the writer expresses difference of opinion, though conceding that the suggestions of the Government on those points are themselves good so far as they go. The writer says that in no case should more than six hours' notice be required for reserving railway accommodation, and that one bathroom should be attached to each intermediate class carriage and two to each third class carriage.

NAVAVIBH KAE,
Sept. 17th, 1883.

46. The same paper refers to mismanagement of the estate of the deceased Rukminikanta Roy, zemindar of Jhapsa, in zillah Furreedpore, by the Collector,

A Court of Ward's case.

Mr. Sharp, and observes as follows:—The "minors have petitioned the Bengal Government, but the question is, who is responsible for their becoming street beggars under the auspices of the Court of Wards? If this disaster has been caused by Mr. Sharp's stupidity, the Government ought to make good the loss."

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

47. The same paper cannot attach much value to the opinion which has been expressed against the Ilbert Bill by Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner, and Nolan, the Magistrate of Patna. "The

The Patna officials on the Ilbert Bill.

Patna Collector met a Musulman, who is so intelligent and erudite that he seemed beside himself from fear because Bengalis would exercise power over Musulmans if the Ilbert Bill were passed. If such a Musulman is to be taken for a *man*, who is *not* a man?"

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

48. The same paper cannot understand why it is intended to make Mr. B. L. Gupta Post-Master-General of Bengal. Mr. Gupta has chosen the Judicial

Mr. B. L. Gupta.

Branch of the Civil Service. But *his* choice means nothing. The Government does not consider it advisable to keep him in the magisterial line. "When the late Police Magistrate, Mr. Roberts, incurred the displeasure of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Hogg, and consequently of the Lieutenant-Governor, he was transferred from the police bench to the Stationery Office."

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

49. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 17th September, contains an article on the Lieutenant-Governor, of which the following is a translation:—

Mr. Rivers Thompson.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 17th, 1883.

"If a wicked man does anything wrong, it does not produce a feeling of pain in the mind: it excites anger. But if a good and straightforward man does anything wrong, it excites a feeling of pain in the mind. This is the reason why anything wrong done by Mr. Rivers Thompson excites a feeling of pain in us. The wicked-minded Anglo-Indians, by their unjust doings, are bringing injury and disgrace upon themselves, leading really honest, but weak, officers of Government, like Mr. Rivers Thompson and others, into bad paths, and trying to bring disgrace upon the British Government.

"When there were discussions on the Native Jurisdiction Bill in the Legislative Council of the Government of India, Mr. Rivers Thompson declared that, if the Governor-General did not withdraw the Jurisdiction Bill from the Legislative Council, obstacles would arise in connection with the useful measures which Lord Ripon had introduced for the welfare of this country. When Mr. Thompson said this, we thought that he was afraid lest the passing of the Jurisdiction Bill should make local officers opponents of Self-Government, &c.; that if local officers stood in opposition, whatever might be the powers that the Governor-General conferred on

natives, and however unambiguously and distinctly those powers might be conferred, those powers could not be carried into effect by natives. But now it seems to us that when Mr. Rivers Thompson uttered those words, he was afraid lest local officers should try to restrain him also; that is to say, he not only feared that if Magistrates, Commissioners, &c., became hostile, natives would not be able to carry into effect the powers of Self-Government conferred on them, but also feared that if they became hostile, it would not be in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor himself to confer any powers on natives without their consent. This suspicion arose in our mind when Mr. Rivers Thompson refused to give the elective franchise to the people of Santipore; but if he has really refused to extend the elective franchise to the people of Dacca, perhaps a similar suspicion will arise in the minds of all in connection with this matter.

“He told the people of Santipore that there was fierce *daladali* among them, and that for this offence of theirs he was unwilling to confer on them the elective franchise. If he does not confer the elective franchise on the residents of places in which there is *daladali*, then perhaps he will not have to confer this franchise on any place in Bengal; for, wherever human society exists, there *daladali* exists in some form or other. But we have said before this that, if it be wrong to extend the elective franchise where *daladali* exists, then the Lieutenant-Governor has done wrong in conferring the franchise on the people of Calcutta, and that this right should also be withdrawn from England, because there is not in this country such fierce *daladali* as exists in England.

“In our opinion, wherever *daladali* exists, there the elective system is likely to work well. Without *daladali*, good and bad men cannot be distinguished and capable men cannot be known. Where *daladali* does not exist, many people, under the influence of recommendations, elect worthless men. That the elective system works better wherever there is *daladali*, and that the elective franchise conferred on places where there is no *daladali* does not work well, the people of this country may not know, but Mr. Rivers Thompson ought to know; yet on the ground of *daladali*, he refused to confer this franchise on the people of Santipore.

“But if he has refused to confer the elective franchise on the people of Dacca, nothing can be more surprising. If he has refused to confer the elective franchise on the people of Dacca, then it is clear that he will not extend it to any place in Bengal; and that if he extends it, he will introduce it with exceeding arbitrariness wherever he pleases, the franchise not being conferred after deciding on the question of fitness or unfitness. For the Lieutenant-Governor now to refuse to confer the right on the people of Dacca is a matter of still greater surprise. Last year, when he went to Dacca, he expressly promised to confer this franchise on the inhabitants of Dacca; and during one year what crime have they committed, and where, that the Lieutenant-Governor has now become unwilling to confer this franchise on them?

“Wherever the Lieutenant-Governor went last year he promised with a cheerful countenance that at the request of the inhabitants he would confer on them the elective franchise; and during the space of one year no other cause of his change of opinion can be found than the fierce dispute that has been raging for this one year in Bengal between Europeans and natives in connection with the Jurisdiction Bill. And on account of this dispute has he become annoyed with natives? And because he has become annoyed, is he therefore refusing to grant the elective system to those whom he promised it before?

“If Mr. Rivers Thompson has refused to confer the elective franchise on the people of Dacca, it proves one thing. It proves that in the proposed

Municipal and Local Self-Government Bills the legislators are entirely entrusting to the Lieutenant-Governor the power of conferring elective franchise on natives ; and from the action of Mr. Rivers Thompson it can be clearly understood what wonderful failure of justice will occur if the Lieutenant-Governor be vested with such power.

"Lord Ripon resolved that he would confer Self-Government on natives. If natives are not granted the elective franchise, the Self-Government scheme will be wanting in a principal feature. If this feature be wanting, the aforesaid good measure of Lord Ripon will not then be carried into effect. When there were discussions in the Legislative Council on the Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. Rivers Thompson threatened Lord Ripon that, if the Bill were not withdrawn, many obstacles would arise in connection with the measures introduced by His Lordship ; and if Mr. Rivers Thompson refuses to confer the elective franchise on the people of Bengal, people will readily say that, because Lord Ripon has not withdrawn the Jurisdiction Bill from the Legislative Council, therefore in anger Mr. Thompson is trying to prevent the introduction of the system of Self-Government into Bengal."

50. Referring to a story published in the *Pioneer* of a European girl of 17, who was sleeping alone in a room, and was said to have been indecently assaulted by a native in her bed at night, the same paper observes that such stories are being heard since the commencement of the Anglo-Indian agitation against the Jurisdiction Bill. The writer doubts whether they are facts or dreams of terrified women ; and advises European ladies to sleep with closed doors to guard against such attacks. Formerly native servants feared and respected European ladies as goddesses. If they have lost this feeling, Anglo-Indians should either employ European servants, or should adopt the manners and customs of this country in their dealings with servants.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Sept. 17th, 1883.

51. The following observations are extracted from the same paper :—

The Jurisdiction Bill.

There has been considerable change in the form of the Jurisdiction Bill as originally introduced into the Legislative Council. It has now been determined that only those native civilians who are appointed District Magistrates or Sessions Judges will have jurisdiction over European offenders. Government has thus come to a compromise in the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill. Natives will not be dissatisfied with this decision. They were afraid lest the opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill should, by strong agitation, succeed in making null and void the Queen's proclamation. The form in which Government is going to pass the Bill has saved that proclamation. Perhaps the opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill will not be satisfied even with the present state of the Bill. Their resolution is that they will on no account be tried by natives of this country. The Bill even in its present form does not save that resolution of theirs. Be that as it may, the Bill has done much good to the country. It has enabled the people of England to know the kind of men to whose hands the British Government entrusts the weal and woe of 250 millions of people of this country.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

52. The same paper notices a case in which, through the negligence of the Collector of Furreedpore, the estates of the late Rukminikanta Baboo of Jhapsa,

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

A case of neglect of duty.

which were under the management of the Court of Wards, have been sold at Rs. 17,000, though the yearly income thereof amounted to Rs. 12,000. The writer makes the following remarks upon the case :—On hearing this all Government officers should hang down their heads in shame. After this incident, the Government that has a sense of right and wrong cannot

touch again the properties of minors, and should not do so. Mr. Sharp, Magistrate of Furreedpore, has gradually given proofs of his ability in various matters up to this time. We cannot understand how a conscientious and Christian Government can, without anxiety, entrust to such a man the destinies of hundreds of thousands of people.

SAMBAD BAHIKÁ,
Sept. 6th, 1883.

Nilgiri affairs.

53. The *Sambad Báhiká*, of the 6th September, writes the following on Nilgiri affairs:—

Damodur Mohapatter, the late Dewan of Nilgiri, Srinath Bebarta, Lakshmikant Baboo, the Rajah's illegitimate son, and four others, known to be the leaders in the late disturbance, were ordered by the Commissioner to be present in Balasore on last Wednesday. The same day the refractory people of Nilgiri, who numbered about 4,000, were seen together in Balasore ventilating their grievances against the Dewan. Many who were in favour of the Dewan were also present, but their number was less than one thousand. On the next day, *i.e.*, on Thursday, the Rajah and the Dewan had an interview with the Commissioner. The Baboo Saheb (the brother of the Rajah) also paid a visit to the Commissioner. We hear that perwannahs worded similarly were issued separately to the Baboo Sahib (Rajah's brother), Chakradhur Baboo (Rajah's nephew), Lakshmikanta Baboo, Damodur Mohapattra, Srinath Bebarta, and others. The purport of the perwannah is the following:—

“A report on Nilgiri complications will be submitted to Government. So long as Government order on the subject is not received, no one must disturb the Dewan and the Rajah in the execution of their legitimate duties. Should any one act to the contrary, he shall be expelled from Nilgiri.”

At first perwannahs were issued to seven men only, but afterwards the same was issued to twenty-seven. No one understands the meaning of the above procedure. Many think that this was adopted at the request of the Rajah. Should this supposition be true, the Rajah's action in inducing the Commissioner to issue perwannahs on his brother, nephew, and other intimate relations does not appear decent in the eyes of the public.

The Commissioner has not really quelled the disturbance simply by issuing perwannahs. His report to Government on the subject will be of help in this matter. That report and the Government order on it will be known to the public after a few days.

* * * * *

We hear that the Rajah spoke favourably of the Dewan to the Commissioner, and requested him in many words to take the Dewan with him (Rajah) to the guruh. Thus the Dewan, Bholanath Baboo, is going to Nilgiri. We hope he will win over the people to his side by good behaviour, by removing all inimical feelings from his heart, and by honestly seeking to reform all his defects and faults. Who is there in this world that cannot be conquered by goodness?

UTKAL DIPIKÁ,
Sept. 8th, 1883.

54. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 8th September, commends the action of Government in warning the Police Superintendents of Balasore and Cuttack to have a sharp eye in future on the commission of crimes, such as theft, dacoity, &c., on the Jagannath or the Grand Trunk road.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKÁ,
Sept. 10th, 1883.

55. The *Purusottam Patriká*, of the 10th September, in a long article draws the attention of the public and the authorities concerned to the deplorable

A road in the Pooree district.

condition of the Gope road in the Pooree district. The road, though very useful to the public, and much resorted to by traders, is, in the *Patrika's* opinion, very much neglected by the authorities.

56. All the newspapers in Orissa are drawing the attention of the inhabitants to the ensuing International Exhibition at Calcutta.

The Calcutta International Exhibition.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 22nd September 1883.

